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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/767,688	01/29/2004	David Arthur Selvidge	200308978-1	5577

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HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY  
Intellectual Property Administration  
P.O. Box 272400  
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400

EXAMINER

WRIGHT, INGRID D

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2835

DATE MAILED: 03/23/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

## Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/767,688

Applicant(s)

SELVIDGE ET AL.

Examiner

Ingrid Wright

Art Unit

2835

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 January 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-37 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 January 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-7,9-18,20-22,25, & 31-33 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bailey et al. US 6424527 B1 in view of Cook et al. US 5067041.

With respect to claim 1, Bailey et al. teaches an apparatus comprising a media tray (36,26) within a chassis, having a first side and a second side that is opposite the first side, the media tray (36,26) mechanically coupled with at least one hard drive (see, col. 2, lines 12-31 of Bailey et al.) such that at least one disk drive (see, col. 2, lines 12-31 of Bailey et al.) is located on the first side of the media tray (36,26) and electrically coupled to a computer device (10), and a retention means (see, col. 3, lines 35-43).

If this is not the correct retainer, Cook et al. teaches (fig. 7) a retainer (see, col. 4, lines 30-40) located on the second side of the media tray (48), the retainer (see, col. 5, lines 30-40) configured to mechanically secure at least one computer component (60) disposed adjacent the second side of the media tray (48) in electrical connection (see, col. 4, lines 30-40) with the computer device (10).

Art Unit: 2835

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the retainer of Cook et al. in the invention of Bailey et al., in order to provide a means to hold disk drives in bays (see, Abstract of Cook et al.).

With respect to claim 2, Bailey et al. teaches a media tray (26), but is silent as to a releasable mounting mechanism.

Cook et al. teaches (fig. 7) the first portion (inner housing of media tray (48)) comprises a releasable mounting mechanism (133) configured to move the first portion (inner housing of media tray (48)) between open and closed positions relative to the chassis (48)

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the releasable mounting mechanism of Cook et al. in the invention of Bailey et al., in order to provide a convenient handle for a user to grasp when installing the media tray within a disk drive bay (see, col. 8, lines 25-34).

With respect to claim 3, Cook teaches the retainer (420), which includes a resilient member (450) configured to bias a hard disk drive into an engaged configuration with respect to an electrical connector (680) of the computer device (10).

With respect to claim 4, Cook et al. teaches a resilient member (450) which comprises a leaf spring.

With respect to claim 5, Bailey et al. teaches at least one component (12), but is silent as to a retainer with a plurality of tabs.

Cook et al. teaches a retainer (420) which comprises a plurality of tabs (535).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the retainer and tabs of Cook et al. in the invention of Bailey et al., in order to provide a means of a stop against movement of disk drives (see, col. 14, lines 13-20 of Cook et al.).

With respect to claim 6, Bailey et al. teaches a media tray (36,26), but is silent as to a bezel portion.

Cook et al. teaches a bezel portion (575) extending from the media tray (200) and having at least one aperture (see, opening in front of drive bay (A,B,C,D,E) for receiving a media disk (195) therethrough.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the bezel portion of Cook et al. in the invention of Bailey et al., in order to provide a means to cooperate a support a retainer in holding respective drives in bays (see, col. 12, lines 17-26 of Cook et al.).

Art Unit: 2835

With respect to claim 7, Cook et al. teaches (see, fig. 5) a latch mechanism (135) to secure the media tray (200) releasably in a closed configuration with respect to a chassis (15) of the computer device (10)

With respect to claim 9, Bailey et al. teaches a chassis configured to support a computer component (12) and a media tray (26,36) selectively positionable between open and closed configurations with respect to a chassis, wherein the media tray (36,26) comprises a support mechanically coupled with a disk drive ( ) in electrical communication with the computer device and a retention means (see, col. 3, lines 35-43 ) configured to at least partially mechanically retain the computer component (12) in electrical communication with the computer device (10).

If this is not the correct retainer, Cook et al. teaches a retainer (420) configured to at least partially mechanically retain hard disk drives in electrical communication (see, col. 4, lines 30-40 of Cook et al.) with the computer device (10).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the retainer of Cook et al. in the invention of Bailey et al., in order to provide a means to hold disk drives in bays (see, Abstract of Cook et al.).

With respect to claim 10, Bailey et al. as modified by Cook et al., teaches a support (90) inside a media tray (200) and a retainer (420) on a side of a media tray (200).

Bailey et al., as modified by, Cook is silent as to support and a retainer disposed on opposite sides of a media tray.

Art Unit: 2835

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a support and retainer, whereby the support and retainer are disposed on opposite sides of a media tray, over the configuration of Bailey et al. as modified by Cook et al., in order to provide an alternate equivalent means of retaining computer components in a computer system.

With respect to claim 11, Cook et al. teaches a retainer (420), which comprises a resilient member (450) configured to bias hard disk into a connected configuration with respect to the chassis (15).

With respect to claim 12, Bailey et al. teaches a cooling device (28) configured to cool the computer component (12).

With respect to claim 13, Bailey et al. teaches a cooling device (28), which comprises a fan to produce airflow across the computer component (12), wherein the computer component (12) includes a processor supported by a chassis.

With respect to claim 14, Bailey et al. teaches the media tray (26,36) is configured to at least partially direct airflow across the computer component (12).

With respect to claim 15, Bailey et al. teaches disk drives, wherein the disk drives comprise an optical drive (see, col. 2, lines 19-25 of Bailey et al.).

Art Unit: 2835

With respect to claim 16, Bailey et al. teaches the disk drive, which comprises a hard drive (see, col. 2, lines 19-25 of Bailey et al.).

With respect to claim 17, Bailey et al. teaches the media tray (26,36) is removably coupled to the chassis.

With respect to claim 18, Bailey et al. teaches the computer component (12), which includes a heat sink (32) coupled to a processor (12).

With respect to claim 20, Bailey et al. teaches media tray and a chassis, but is silent as to a positioning tab.

Cook et al. teaches a positioning tab coupled to a chassis and configured to support a media tray (200) in an open configuration with respect to a chassis.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the tab of Cook et al., in the invention of Bailey et al., in order to provide a stop against movement of a disk drive (see, col. 14, lines 13-20).



With respect to claim 21, Bailey et al. as modified by Cook et al., teaches a computer component (12), but is silent as the computer component comprising a hot-pluggable device.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to further utilize a hot pluggable device in the computer component of Bailey, as an alternate means of providing media devices in a computer casing configuration.

With respect to claim 22, Bailey teaches a rack (server) and at least one computer device (12) located in the rack, the computer device (12) comprising a chassis and a processor assembly (see, processor assembly of (12)) coupled to the chassis and a structure (see, col. 3, lines 35-43) configured to at least partially maintain the position of the processor assembly (see, processor assembly of (12)) with respect to the chassis and to support at least one media device (see, col. 2, lines 12-31 of Bailey et al.).

If this is not the correct structure, Cook et al. teaches a structure ( ) positionably coupled to the chassis (15), wherein the structure is configured to support at least one media device (195).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the structure of Cook et al., in the invention of Bailey et al., in order to provide a means to hold disk drives in computer bays (see, Abstract of Cook et al.).

With respect to claim 25, Bailey et al., as modified by Cook et al., teaches a processor (12), but is silent as to a plurality of processor assemblies.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize an additional processor assemblies in the invention of Bailey et al., as modified by Cook et al., since it has been held that mere duplication of the essential working parts of a device involves only routine skill in the art. *St. Regis Paper Co. v. Bemis Co.*, 193 USPQ 8.

With respect to claim 31, Bailey teaches a computer device (10), comprising a means for coupling a disk drive (see, col. 2, lines 12-31 of Bailey et al.) in electrical communication with the computer device (10) on a first side of a media tray (26,36) that is positionably coupled to a chassis of the computer device (10) and means for restricting movement (see, col. 3, lines 35-43) on a media tray (26,36) for a computer component (12).

If this is not the correct retainer, Cook et al. teaches a retainer (420) located on a side of a plate like portion configured to at least to partially secure the position a hard disk drive (195), with respect to an electrical connector (680).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the retainer of Cook et al., in the invention of Bailey et al., in order to provide a means to hold disk drives in bays (see, Abstract of Cook et al.).

With respect to claim 32, Bailey et al. teaches a means for positionably securing the media tray (26,36) to the chassis between open and closed configurations.

Art Unit: 2835

With respect to claim 33, Bailey et al. teaches a media tray (26,36) with a computer device (10), comprising a plate like portion (see, board of media tray) coupled with a disk drive (see, col. 2, lines 12-31 of Bailey et al.) on a first side of the plate like portion and a retention ( ) means (see, col. 3, lines 35-43) ) located on a second side of the palate-like portion, configured to at least partially secure the position of the processor assembly (see, assembly of processor (12)).

2. Claims 8,19,24,26-30 & 35-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bailey et al. US 6424527 B1 in view of Cook et al. US 5067041, further in view of Felcman US 6301099 B1.

With respect to claim 8, in regards to all the limitations of claim 1 above, Bailey et al. teaches a chassis (11) and a computer device (10), but is silent as to a pivot assembly.

Cook et al. teaches a pivot retainer, but is silent as to a pivot assembly.

Felcman et al. teaches (see, fig. 2) a pivot assembly 32.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the pivot assembly of Felcman et al., in the invention of Bailey et al. as modified by Cook et al., in order to provide an alternate means of securing a computer device.

With respect to claim 19, Bailey et al. teaches a media tray (26,36), but is silent as to a media tray pivotable with respect to a chassis.

Cook et al. teaches a media tray (200), but is silent as to the media tray being pivotable with respect to a chassis.

Felcman et al. teaches (see, fig. 2) a pivot assembly 32.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the pivot assembly of Felcman et al., in the invention of Bailey et al. as modified by Cook et al., in order to provide an alternate means of securing a computer device.

With respect to claim 24, Bailey et al., as modified by Cook et al., is teaches a structure, but is silent as to the structure pivotably coupled to the chassis.

Felcman teaches a structure (32) pivotably coupled to a chassis.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the pivot assembly of Felcman et al., in the invention of Bailey et al. as modified by Cook et al., in order to provide an alternate means of securing a computer device.

Regarding the method claim 26-30, the method steps recited in the claims are inherently necessitated the device structure as taught by Bailey et al., Cook et al. & Felcman Bailey et al., Cook et al. & Felcman disclosed a first side of a media tray (26,36) positionably coupled to a chassis of a computer device (10) and movement of a computer component (see, col. 2, lines 12-31 of Bailey et al.) restricted on a side of a media tray (200) with a retainer (420) coupled to

Art Unit: 2835

a side of a media tray (200), wherein air flow (28) is directed across the media component via the media tray (26,36), wherein the media tray is pivotably (32) connected to the chassis, and wherein the media tray (26,36) is removably coupled to the chassis.

With respect to claim 35, Bailey et al, as modified by Cook et al. teaches a plate like portion (see, plate portion of media tray (36,26)), and a retainer (see, col. 3, lines 35-43), but is silent as to a pivotable movement of the plate-like portion.

Felcman teaches a pivot assembly (32).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the pivot assembly of Felcman et al., in the invention of Bailey et al. as modified by Cook et al., in order to provide an alternate means of securing a computer device.

With respect to claim 36, Bailey et al., as modified by Cook et al., teaches a retainer (420), which comprises a leaf spring (450).

With respect to claim 37, Bailey et al. teaches a retention means (see, col. 3, lines 35-43) and a processor assembly (12).

If this is not the correct retention means, Cook et al., teaches a retainer (420), which comprises at least one pair of tabs (535) to engage sides of a hard disk drive.

Art Unit: 2835

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the tabs of Cook et al., in the invention of Bailey et al., in order to provide a stop against movement of disk drives (see, col. 14, lines 13-20 of Cook et al.).

3. Claims 21 & 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bailey et al. US 6424527 B1 in view of Cook et al. US 5067041, further in view of Hoelsaeter US 20050152061 A1.

With respect to claim 21, Bailey et al. as modified by Cook et al., teaches a computer component (12), but is silent as to a hot-pluggable device.

Hoelsaeter teaches a hot pluggable device (see, col. 3, par 0039 of Hoelsaeter).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize a hot-pluggable device in the invention of Bailey et al., as modified by Cook et al., in order to provide a means to remove a computer component within a power-on condition (see, col. 3, par. 0038 of Hoelsaeter).

With respect to claim 23, Bailey et al. as modified by Cook et al., teaches a computer device (10), but is silent as to a 2U thickness.

Hoelsaeter teaches a computer device that has a 2U thickness.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the computer device with a 2U thickness of Hoelsaeter, in the invention of Bailey et al., as modified by Cook et al., in order to provide computer device, comprising a size and shape which conforms with a form factor to fit in a standard rack for electronic devices (see, col. 2, par.0028 of Hoelsaeter).

4. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bailey et al. US 6424527 B1 in view of Cook et al. US 5067041, further in view of Callahan et al. US 20030026070 A1.

With respect to claim 34, Bailey et al., as modified by Cook et al., teaches an electrical connector (680), but is silent as to the electrical connector being an interposer.

Callahan et al. teaches (see, fig. 1) an electrical connector (45), which is an interposer coupled to a heat sink (55) and a processor (50).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the electrical connector of Callahan et al. in the invention of Bailey et al., as modified by Cook et al., in order to provide support and shock/vibration for a processor (see, col. 2, par. 0021 of Callahan et al.).

#### ***Response to Arguments***

5. Applicant's arguments filed 1/9/06, have been fully considered, but are moot in view of the new ground of rejection (s) as detailed above.

In regards to the Tucker Reference, the reference has been eliminated as prior art for the instant application.

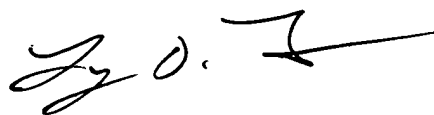
***Conclusion***

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ingrid Wright whose telephone number is (571)272-8392. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lynn Feild can be reached on (571)272-2800, ext 35. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

IDW

  
**LYNN FEILD**  
**SUPERVISOR PATENT EXAMINER**  
**TECHNICAL CENTER 2800**